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C/O

DAZIMINA HANOI

19, *Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi, DRVN*

and all RSVN Embassies, Information Offices in foreign countries.

"THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE DO NOT WANT BLOODSHED, THEY LOVE PEACE. BUT WE ARE DETERMINED TO SACRIFICE EVEN MILLIONS OF COMBATANTS, AND FIGHT A LONG-TERM WAR OF RESISTANCE IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD VIET NAM'S INDEPENDENCE AND FREE HER CHILDREN FROM SLAVERY.

(SPEECH DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH IN THE FIRST DAYS OF THE RESISTANCE WAR IN NAM BO - NOVEMBER 1945)

editorial

In continuation of the Nam Bo Resistance traditions

Relentless fighting and repeated successes

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, three weeks to a day after the proclamation of independence, the people of Nam Bo rose up in a sacred war of resistance against the French colonialists' attempt of reconquest, for the safeguarding of their newly-won liberty and for the defence of the budding DRVN.

In the initial engagements at the Central Market place, in the Nancy, Xom Chieu, Dat Hoc, Tan Dinh, Phu Tho, Phu Lam and other districts of Saigon-Cholon, the Nam Bo people unmistakably exhibited their readiness "to summon up all their physical and mental strength, to sacrifice their lives and property to safeguard their independence and liberty" (1). Those engagements and the successes scored highlighted our national traditions of undauntedness embodied by the historic Chi Lang, Bach Dang, Dong Da battles against northern invaders centuries ago, and paved the way for a series of signal feats at La Nga, Soc Xoai, La Bang, Giong Dua, and elsewhere. The said battles constituted a concrete response to our cherished President Ho Chi Minh's call for national salvation: "Those who have rifles will use their rifles; those who have swords will use their swords; those who have no swords will use spades, hoes or sticks. Everyone must endeavour to fight the colonialists and save his country." (2)

NAM BO started the entire Vietnamese people's resistance almost with empty hands. Armed with bamboo sticks, daggers, flintlocks and an unbreakable will power — the determination, as the saying goes, to avenge our families and defend our country — it victors ously confronted a professional army adequately equipped in aeroplanes, tanks, artillery. In so doing it added glowing pages of national significance to the history of the Vietnamese people.

(Continued page 6)

At the 84th plenary session of the Paris Conference :

Elaboration on a number of points in the 10 - point overall solution

At the 84th plenary session of the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, Head of the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, on instructions from the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, elaborated on **a number of points in the 10-point overall solution with a view to meeting the desire for peace of broad sectors of the people in South Viet Nam, the United States and in the world.**

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh first of all reaffirmed the goodwill and serious attitude of the Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for National Liberation previously and the SVNRPRG Delegation at present who has been attending the Paris Conference on Viet Nam with a very clear aim : to seek for a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to genuine self-determination.

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh stressed that the Paris conference on Viet Nam has so far been unable to move off dead centre. That is because the US Government does not really desire peace and still refuses to talk seriously and to respond to the 10-point overall solution put forward by the SVNNFL and the PRG of the RSVN. The US Government has put forward absurb and arrogant demands at this conference, erasing the distinction between the aggressors (who are the US) and the Vietnamese people who resist aggression. The US Government has not ceased professing loudly its goodwill of peace while actually pursuing a policy of aggression against Viet Nam and wanting to win a military victory and negotiate from a position of strength.

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh exposed the essence of the "Vietnamization of the war program" which the Nixon administration is frantically carrying out. She denounced the US imperialists for repeatedly encroaching on the sovereignty and security of the DRVN, intensifying their "special war" in Laos, engineering a *coup d'etat* in Phnom Penh and openly sending their troops to invade Cambodia, expanding the war to the whole of Indochina thus seriously threatening peace in Asia and the world.

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh pointed to the heavy setbacks of the US in South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and highlighted the widespread patriotic movement of various strata of the South Vietnamese people and the ever stronger movement of the people in the United States demanding that the Nixon administration stop its war of aggression in Viet Nam. She also underlined the world people's sympathy and support to the just struggle of the peoples in Indochina.

Then, Mme Nguyen Thi Binh solemnly declared :

" To respond to the deep desire for peace of broad sectors of the people in South Viet Nam, in the United States and in the world, on the instructions of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, I would like to elaborate on a number of points in the 10-point overall solution as follows :

1. *The US Government must put an end to its war of aggression in Viet Nam, stop the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, totally withdraw from South Viet Nam troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States as well as troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the other foreign countries in the US camp, without posing any condition whatsoever, and dismantle all US military bases in South Viet Nam.*

In case the US Government declares it will withdraw from South Viet Nam all its troops and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp by June 30, 1971, the People's Liberation Armed Forces will refrain from attacking the withdrawing troops of the United States and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp, and the parties will engage at once in discussions on :

— the question of ensuring safety for the total withdrawal from South Viet Nam of US troops and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp.

— the question of releasing captured militarymen.

2. *The question of Vietnamese Armed Forces in South Viet Nam shall be resolved by the Vietnamese parties among themselves.*

3. *The warlike and fascist Thieu - Ky - Khiem administration, an instrument of the US policy of aggression, are frantically opposing peace, striving to call for the intensification and expansion of the war, and for the prolongation of the US military occupation of South Viet Nam, and are enriching themselves with the blood of the people. They are serving the US imperialist aggressors who massacre their compatriots and devastate their country. They have stepped up the "pacification" campaigns to terrorize the people and hold them in the vice of their regime, set up a barbarous system of jails of the type of "tiger cages" in Con Dao and established a police regime of the utmost cruelty in South Viet Nam. They carry out ferocious repression against those who stand for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy, regardless of their social stock, political tendencies and religions. They repress even those who are not of their clan. They increase forcible pressganging and endeavour to plunder the property of the South Viet Nam people so as to serve the US policy of "Vietnamization" of the war. The restoration of genuine peace in South Viet Nam necessitates the formation in Saigon of an administration without Thieu, Ky and Khiem, an administration which stands for peace, independence, neutrality, which improves the peoples living conditions, which ensures democratic liberties such as freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, freedom of belief, etc. and releases those who have been jailed for political reasons, and dissolves concentration camps so that the inmates therein may return to and live in their native places. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is prepared to enter into talks with such an administration on a political settlement of the South Viet Nam problem so as to put an end to the war and restore peace in Viet Nam.*

4. *The South Viet Nam people will decide themselves the political regime of South Viet Nam through really free and democratic general elections, elect a national assembly, work out a constitution of a national and democratic character, and set up a government reflecting the entire people's aspirations and will for peace, independence, neutrality, democracy, and national concord.*

The general elections must be held in a really free and democratic way. Theministry of the interior must guarantee genuine freedom and equality during the electoral campaigns and vote proceedings to all citizens, irrespective of their political tendencies, including those who are living abroad. No party shall usurp for itself the right to organize general elections and lay down their modalities. The general elections organized by the puppet administration of the US in Saigon at the bayonets of the US occupying troops cannot be free and democratic.

A provisional government of broad coalition is indispensable for the organization of really free and democratic general elections and also for ensuring the right to self-determination of the South Viet Nam people during the transitory period between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections.

5. *A provisional coalition government will include three components :*

— persons of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

— persons of the Saigon administration, really standing for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy.

— persons of various political and religious forces and tendencies standing for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy including those who, for political reasons, have to live abroad.

The provisional coalition government will implement the agreements reached by the parties.

The provisional coalition government will carry out a policy of national concord, ensure the democratic freedom of the people, prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal, and discrimination against those who have collaborated with either side, stabilize and improve the living conditions of the people and organize general election to form a coalition government.

The provisional coalition government will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, practise a policy of good neighbourhood with the Kingdom of Laos and the Kingdom of Cambodia, respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of these two countries. It will establish diplomatic relations with all countries regardless of their political regime, including the United States, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

6 *— Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese people is one. The reunification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without coercion or annexion from either side, without foreign interference. The time for reunification as well as all questions relating to the reunification will be discussed and agreed upon by both zones. Pending the peaceful reunification of the country, the two zones will re-establish normal relations in all fields on the basis of equality and mutual respect, and will respect each other's political regime, internal and external policies.*

7. *The parties will decide together measures aimed at ensuring the respect and the correct implementation of the provisions agreed upon.*

8. *After the agreement on and signing of accords aimed at putting an end to the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam, the parties will implement the modalities that will have been laid down for a cease-fire in South Viet Nam.*

To attain a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam declares its readiness to get henceforth in touch with the forces or persons of various political tendencies and religions in the country and abroad, including members of the present Saigon administration, except Thieu, Ky, and Khiem."

In conclusion, she said :

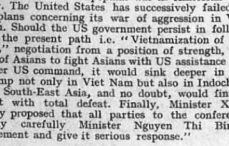
"Once again, I make it clear that the progress of this conference depends upon whether the US government is ready or not to respond seriously to the 10-point overall solution and the points I have clarified today."

Afterwards, Minister Xuan Thuy, head of the Delegation of the DRVN Government, delivered his speech. After condemning the Nixon administration's policy of prolonging and expanding the war of aggression, Minister Xuan Thuy said :

"The Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam believes that the elaboration by Madame Nguyen Thi Binh on a number of points in the 10-point overall solution is an initiative aimed at making the Paris Conference on Viet Nam progress so as to peacefully settle the Viet Nam problem.

We declare that the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam fully approves and supports these elaborations by the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam because they are thoroughly in keeping with the 10-point overall solution that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has unreservedly approved and supported."

Minister Xuan Thuy said that the above peace initiative of the SVNRPRG is the way helping the United States to get honourably out of the longest, costliest and most unpopular war in American history. The United States has successively failed in its plans concerning its war of aggression in Viet Nam. Should the US government persist in following the present path i.e. "Vietnamization of the war," negotiation from a position of strength, and use of Asians to fight Asians with US assistance and under US command, it would sink deeper in the swamp not only in Viet Nam but also in Indochina and South-East Asia, and no doubt, would finally meet with total defeat. Finally, Minister Xuan Thuy proposed that all parties to the conference study carefully Minister Nguyen Thi Binh's statement and give it serious response."



A sound position and a serious attitude

THE sound position and serious attitude of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the South Viet Nam Republic have been highly appreciated by the peoples of the world. They have been consistently maintained, unaltered by the 'patriots' continual military successes, unceasingly motivated by the concern for a peaceful settlement of the South Viet Nam issue and a happy outcoom for the Paris Conference. They were again given an unequivocal expression in the September 17, 1970 declaration of the SVNR Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh at the Paris talks. Prompted by universal and American popular feeling for peace, clarifications have been made in the statement on some points of the 10-point proposal, to pave the way for serious negotiations and a break through in the present stalemate of the discussions.

Special emphasis has been laid by Mme Binh on two fundamental items of the Front's peace offer: US unconditional troop withdrawal and formation of a SVN provisional coalition government.

NO one entertains any doubt about the aggression of the US against Viet Nam, its grave flouting of her fundamental national rights and its serious and systematic violations of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and the untold crimes it and its confederates have been committing against the SVN people with bombs and bullets and toxic chemicals. It is therefore incontestable in sense that a peaceful solution to the question, based on the respect of Viet Nam's national independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity calls for an end to US aggression and the unconditional pull-out of all US and satellite soldiery. Clearly, this is only a legitimate, realistic and logical demand which, in addition, is consistent with the cherished aspiration of the American people. It has understandably been favourable received, since it was made public in the 10-points, by public opinion in the USA and in the world as well, as the key in all sensible arrangement. For such a claim to be met, a vigorous movement has taken shape and has been gaining momentum in America and on the globe. It has been inserted in the resolution of the Lusaka Summit of Non-Aligned Countries, representing hundreds of millions of people. On the other hand, for more than a year and half, the Nixon Administration has been setting its face against such terms, sticking to its unreasonable "mutual withdrawal" suggestion, which is nothing short of a proposterous condition for its departure from SVN. Under public pressure, it has been operating trickling and protracted troop cutbacks, while bending its energies on "Vietnamization", which, in essence, is prolongation of US aggression.

It is precisely because of such a stance that the Paris talks have been dragging their feet. The dogs of war which have continued devastating South Viet Nam and Laos have been brought to Cambodia to erode her independence and neutrality. Mr Nixon's phased out repatriation of GI's is but a transparent trick to maintain and prolong US military occupation of South Viet Nam. For the sake of the Paris Conference's progress, the Provisional Revolutionary of the SVNR has made clear its readiness to discuss the guarantee of safety for the US withdrawing troops and the release of prisoners if it announces the total and unconditional return of US soldiers and those of its allies before June 30, 1971. Unquestionably, this new gesture of South Viet Nami Resistance Government is one of good will. The delay given appears reasonable, acceptable and necessary. US massive and expedition build-up in this land for an aggression against it presupposes US ability to perform a total and speedy withdrawal from it.

IT is to be recalled that the second most essential of the 10 points is the respect for the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, about which the proposal is very explicit: the South Vietnamese shall choose a political regime of their own through a genuinely democratic general election. From this a National Assembly will issue to endorse a Constitution and form a regular Government. A question arises, in this connection: "Who will be entrusted with the organization of the election at the present juncture in South Viet Nam."

The answer is obvious: if it is the charge of the Saigon regime, it will be staged under the bayonets of US occupation troops, and its free and democratic character will therefore be inconceivable. The Thieu-Ky-Khiem triumvirate's fascist and trigger-happy nature has become apparent to everyone. It is only a US instrument for the implementation of US aggression. It has been frantically opposing peace and clamouring for war escalation and expansion. It has been impelling "pacification", razing land, impounding civilians, and indulging in dastardly massacres of innocent people. It has been ruthlessly cracking down on forces of peace, independence, neutrality and democracy in Saigon and other cities. It has set up a network of jails and "tiger cages" for patriots and peace-fighters. Consequently, to restore genuine peace, there must be a government without Thieu-Ky-Khiem, which favours peace, independence, neutrality, better living conditions, democratic freedoms... and with which the SVNR PRG is prepared to seek a political solution to the South Viet Nam issue to end the war and restore peace in Viet Nam.

Such has been the unswerving position of the PRG of the SVNR, and at the same time the legitimate aspiration of South Viet Nam townsfolk at present locked in a bitter conflict with the Thieu-Ky-Khiem junta. If this tool for the implementation of US war policy is not removed, genuine peace and the end to the war are very far remote.

As for the organization of the general election the SVNR PRG holds that neither side should monopolize the right to organize it and to lay down its procedure...Only a broad-based provisional coalition government can organize a genuinely democratic general election and see to the exercise of the South Viet Nam people's right to self-determination. There seems to be no fairer and more sensible measure. The SVNR PRG, which has been facing US aggression successfully and which is in control of an extensive area covering the greater part of the territory does not want to keep for itself the privilege to organize the election. It regards itself instead as component of the provisional coalition government, ready to take part in it with personalities of the Saigon regime who sincerely have peace, independence, neutrality and democracy at heart and with people belonging to various forces, political tendencies and religious beliefs, including advocates of peace, independence, neutrality and democracy who, for political reason, have had to take up their residence abroad. At this political juncture in South Viet Nam, there is no doubt that only such a government can be truly impartial and can fully qualify for the responsibility to organize a general election to determine the political system of South Viet Nam and to unreservedly enforce its people's right to self-determination.

Apart from those two crucial matters, Mme Binh also elaborated on the guarantee of the respect and strict observance of arrangements eventually reached, on the question of the Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam, and on national reunification.

UNDER the judicious leadership of the SVN National Front for Liberation, the South Vietnamese people have been making steady headway in their resistance against US aggression, for national salvation. Keeping up the initiative, promoting their winning posture and upholding their position of all-round offensive, they and their Liberation fighters have proved greatly devastating for the forces of the US and its agents, and their substantial successes have been crossing the "Vietnamization" plan and aggravating the US loss of the initiative on all battlefields. In the meantime, the Cambodian and Lao patriots, respectively led by the Kampuchea National United Front and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Lao Patriotic Front and Prince Souphanouvong have been foiling all US and its clients' manouvres, and giving a sustained impetus to revolution in their countries.

The facts of life in Viet Nam as well as in Indochina over the past year, particularly since the US extention of the conflict to the whole of the peninsula, have augured ill for "Vietnamization" and the Nixon doctrine. They have also shown that obdurate refusal to comply with the legitimate desire for peace of our people, the American people and human kind will only bring on the Nixon Administration stinging and comprehensive setbacks not only in Viet Nam, in Indochina but even at home and in the world at large. There is for it no other way out, there is no other means to halt the down hill course of the American nation than the termination of the Viet Nam war by unconditionally and totally pulling out US troops from South Viet Nam, letting down the Thieu-Ky-Khiem troika, and leaving the South Vietnamese to settle their internal affairs themselves. If the Nixon Administration persists in not learning the lesson of past failures and in disregarding the Front's 10-point offer, if it remains bent on carrying through its "Vietnamization", what is in store for it will be five or ten times more humiliating.

LET it be known to it that no move, however vicious, no brutality, however heinous, no trick, however crafty, and no threat, however truculent, can shake the South Vietnamese people's set purpose and resolve to fight to a bitter end. South Viet Nam's people and armed forces only long for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, and so do their Cambodian and Lao counterparts. As long as these sacred objectives are not attained, as long as the US troops and those of its satellites have not been unconditionally withdrawn, they will continue to step up their offensives and uprisings to the ultimate triumph.

THE COMMENTATOR

The light at the end of the tunnel

Drawing from Daily World

Historical landmarks in the 1st Resistance

Major successes in NAM BO

SAIGON-CHOLON

Sept. 23, 1945: *In the wake of British troops, the French aggressors kindled the war in Saigon. Our resistance began.*

Sept. 24, 1945: *200 enemy troops wiped out in Tan Dinh battle.*

Oct. 17, 1945: *With his body soaked in petrol, a youth rushed into the Pietri fuel depot and set fire to it: the conflagration lasted two days and nights, upsetting the enemy plan of attack.*

Oct. 18, 1945: *500 enemy troops put out of action in Thi Nghe battle.*

April 8, 1946: *4,000 tons of ammunition and the Saigon broadcasting station burnt by guerillas: 40 enemy casualties.*

October 1949: *Coup de main at Cholon: 90 big lorries, 32 Ford Cars and 1,000 bags of rice destroyed.*

Sept. 20, 1952: *Surprise attack on a French airmen's billet near Saigon: 80 casualties.*

June 2, 1954: *Burning of Phu Tho ammunition depot, 6km from Saigon, the biggest of its kind in Indochina: over 10,000 tons of bombs and shells and 1 million litres of petrol destroyed, over 1,000 enemy troops killed. One third of the war equipment lost had been supplied by the US earlier in the year.*

TAM VU

Feb. 16, 1947: *Complete destruction of an enemy convoy, all enemy weapons seized, Colonel Desus killed.*

April 19, 1948: *Famous Tam Vu battle: 200 enemy troops knocked out, one 105 mm cannon and 100 rifles captured, 14 lorries destroyed.*

O MON (Can Tho)

March 8, 1947: *Enemy onset against a resistance base beaten off: 400 adverse casualties.*

GIONG DUA (My Tho)

May 1947: *In a communication battle, the patriotic forces destroyed an enemy convoy and 13 escorting vehicles; a minister of the "puppet government" captured.*

SOC TRANG

August 1, 1947: *In a counter-raid, 300 enemy troops were killed.*

DONG THAP MUOI (Plain of Reeds)

Feb. 14, 1948: *A big raid repelled: 214 adverse casualties.*

July 7, 1948: *Seven battles fought in the same day 200 enemy troops put out of action, 4 tommy-guns, one 12.7mm gun and 101 rifles seized.*

Sept. 2, 1949: *Under the command of Gen. de la Tour, 6,000 enemy troops of the ground, naval and air forces, launched a three-spearhead offensive against the Plain of Reeds and suffered 300 killed and 500 injured.*

Feb. 19, 1952: *Failure of a raid mounted by 3,000 enemy troops propped up by 75 amphibious cars, 39 war vessels and aircraft: 780 killed and 790 wounded*

April 2, 1953: *4 enemy vessels sunk in a counter attack: 150 enemy casualties.*

LA NGA, DINH QUAN

March 1, 1948: *In an ambush 150 adverse soldiers were wiped out including Colonel Sevigne, commanding the 17th Division of legionaries and Colonel Paru, deputy-chief of staff of the French Expeditionary Corps in Indochina: a big quantity of munitions captured, 80 vehicles wrecked.*

LANG LE (Cho Lon)

April 18, 1948: *A raid mounted by 3,000 enemy troops supported by 20 motor vehicles and 2 vessels fought off: 3,000 enemy casualties.*

SOC XOAI (Rach Gia)

August 3, 1948: *In an attack of patriotic forces, 200 enemy troops wiped out, one 90.3 mm cannon, 3 mortars and other firearms captured and 11 motor vehicles destroyed.*

LONG CHAU TIEN

April 1947: *Two mine-sweepers sent to the bottom: a French major and a lieutenant taken prisoner.*

PHONG PHU

December 12, 1949: *In a mobile battle, 300 enemy soldiers were wiped out, a convoy of amphibious cars repelled.*

LONG TAU RIVER

May 26, 1950: *The 7,000-ton ship Saint Luber was seized in a mine attack.*

GIA DINH

April 17, 1952: *An enemy attack foiled: 300 men put out of action, 8 motor vehicles and 2 planes destroyed.*

BIEN HOA

May 1, 1952: *Commemorating May Day the workers set fire to a dump of one million litres of kerosene.*

AN XUYEN — TAN LOC (Bac Lieu)

March 13, 1953: *In a counter raid, the patriotic forces wiped out 225 enemy troops, seized 3 mortars, 8 machine guns 70 tommy guns and rifles and 50 combat launches.*

SAI GON, PHAN THIET

March 29, 1953 *In a communication battle, a train was destroyed, a battalion of French and African soldiers put out of action.*

GO CONG

March 13, 1954: *In coordination with the Bac Bo battlefield, the Go Cong armed forces overran 7 enemy positions, inflicted 359 casualties on the enemy, captured 209 firearms, 3 tons of ammunition and a big quantity of war equipment.*

RACH GIA

May 9, 1954: *In a surprise attack against the town, 120 enemy men including many officers were knocked out of action, the enemy CP flattened, 2 blockhouses taken.*

Saigon's 25 YEARS RESISTANCE SAGA

THE Vietnamese people will never forget that on a morning of August, the Saigon-Cholon people "determined to die rather than to be enslaved" rose up together with the Nam Bo people and fired the first shots of a sacred resistance war against the French colonialists and the American interventionists.

On September 23, 1945, after eighty years of domination over our country, the French colonialists staged a come-back. Hiding behind the British troops as "allied forces," they suddenly attacked our nascent people's power. Then an expeditionary corps landed and trampled upon our soil. Confident in a professional army supported by a famed armoured division, the aggressors believed they could easily subjugate a nation which had been independent for only 29 days. "We will pacify Nam Bo in three weeks," boasted their Commander in Chief General Leclerc (1).

Having gone through longs days of slavery and enjoyed radiant spells of independence and freedom, the Saigon-Cholon people valiantly stood up to preserve the precious gains of the August Revolution. Holding firm their sticks, spears and other makeshift weapons, they were resolute "to devote their physical and mental strength, their lives and property to safeguard their independence and freedom." One hour after the Appeal of Resistance by the Nam Bo People's Committee, they checked or beat off all the French attacks at Cau Bong, Cau Kien, Thi Nghe... That evening, over 200 enterprises and storages of the colonialists were set on fire. Then Tan Dinh, Da Cao, Phu Nhuan... resounded with the exploits of an army "poor in weapons" but "rich in patriotism". To this day every citizen of Saigon-Cholon still remembers those self-defence fighters, most of them workers who defended with only rifles and swords Ban Co for a whole months, those bare-handed combatants who chased the enemy at Cau Bong... and above all young hero Le Van Tam who ignited the French oil-depot, with his own petrol-soaked body.

WITH a higher degree of trickiness and dastardliness than the French, the American imperialists made use of quislings and used the signboard of faked "independence" to carry out a neo-colonialist policy. They trained, fostered and put a "national" veneer on a clique of traitors to implement their long-hatched schemes. They tried to give Saigon an attractive face with multi-storeyed buildings, hundreds of thousands of shining cars gliding on macadamized avenues. They endeavoured to poison and buy off the Saigon people with such heresies as "labour and personalism," such tricks as "turn the proletariat into a propertied class," with archreactionary books, papers and films and decadent way of life. They hoped to turn Saigon into a show-case while savagely repressing the people's struggle.

However for all the US-puppet deceit and terror, Saigon — Cholon — Gia Dinh people stood firm. Face to the American aggression they wrote the most heroic pages of their 300-year history. Two hundred thousand workers walked out. Seven hundred thousand people held a demonstration, barricading the streets with Buddha's altars. With their hearts and their brains, the Saigon — Cholon — Gia Dinh people toppled a good many reactionary cliques, from bloodthirsty civilian regimes to army dictators, throwing the Saigon political scene into a constant turmoil.

When the American aggressors, following in the steps of the French invaders committed expeditionary troops to the South of our country, the resistance of the Saigon — Cholon — Gia Dinh people rose to new high. The explosions at the Kinh Do cinema, the Brink hotel, the Victoria store, the aircraft carrier Card, the Tan Son Nhut airfield and right at the US embassy were all outbursts of the bitter hatred of the Saigon — Cholon — Gia Dinh people for the enemy.

In the Spring of 1968, together with the whole South, Saigon — Cholon — Gia Dinh entered an epoch-making stage. Devastating blows were rained on the aggressors and the traitors in their last strongholds. The US Embassy, the puppet "Independence" palace, as well as most of the head centres and military bases of the adversary were plunged in a fire lit by the people's armed forces. Success followed success in every street of Saigon — Cholon — Gia Dinh.

WITH bamboo sticks, with bare hands, the Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh people together with their fellow-countrymen have achieved great feats: they defeated the French colonialists, a then big power, and have been inflicting setbacks on the American imperialists, our people's and mankind's enemy number one. The quarter-of-century effort of the Saigon — Cholon — Gia Dinh people constitutes an immortal epic on the patriotism and revolutionary heroism of our people, Le Van Tam, Tran Van On Nguyen Van Troi, Tran Van Dang, Vo Thi Thang and so many other sons and daughters of Saigon — Cholon — Gia Dinh have brought glory to our country to our nation.

Twenty five years ago, Saigon-Cholon had the honour to fire on behalf of the entire country, the first shots in the resistance against the French colonialists. Today, history confers on Saigon — Cholon — Gia Dinh the privilege to give the "coup de grace" to the American aggressors. The entire nation is turning to three cities with pride and confidence.

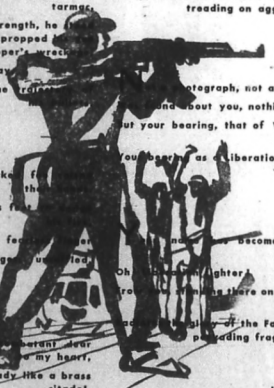
In the past, when the patriotic war broke out, south-bound columns from Hanoi Capital and everywhere in beloved North headed for Saigon-Cholon to fight the invader and save the country. At present, this feeling of blood-sealed solidarity is stronger than ever. In both South and North, our people are doing their best together with the Saigon — Cholon — Gia Dinh people to bring the glorious cause of the nation to fruition Saigon — Cholon — Gia Dinh, the "Ho Chi Minh city resplendent with a golden name" and tempered in the holy resistance for over 25 years, will certainly live up to the confidence, love and feeling of pride of the entire country.

TRAN THU

Viet Nam's STANDING POSTURE

He collapsed on the Tan Son Nhut tarmac,
But summoning up all his strength, he [rose]
up again and propped [himself]
on a chopper's wre[ck]
And died while blazing awa[y]
His blood gushing along the [tri]

In your rubber sandals plain and pure,
treading on aggressors' bodies?



[pho]tograph, not a line of address,
[and] about you, nothing
[but] your bearing, that of Viet Nam carved
into the century,
[Your bo]dy as liberation fighter.

At his sight, the panicke[d]
[th]e
Some even crouched at his f[eet]

For of him even dead, the fe[ar]
Was still pressing the trigg[er]

[Become] one with the
nation,
[Oh] fighter,
[Tr]o[ng] there on the Tan Son Nhut
tarmac,
[Sig]h of the Fatherland like the
[pe]rfuming fragrance of Spring.
What was your name, [Vietnam]ese
[my] heart,

Standing there still and steady like a brass
citadel,

LE ANH XUAN

SOUTH VIET NAM'S LAND, PEOPLE AND HISTORY

A guerilla base and graveyard of US aggressors

DONG THAP MUOI

Guerillas of Dong Thap Muoi (Plain of Reeds)

WHEN refering to the resistance in South Viet Nam — chiefly in Nam Bo — against the French or the Americans, we never fail to mention Dong Thap Muoi (Plain of Reeds). In the nine years of resistance to French colonialism as well as in sixteen years of fighting against US imperialism, Dong Thap Muoi has been the solid base, the brass wall of the South Vietnamese people.

Lying in the Mekong Delta between the provinces of Tan An, My Tho, Sa Dec and Long Xuyen it is about 130 kilometres long and 30 to 40 kilometres wide. It is named after a ten-storey temple built in the middle to commemorate Thien Ho Duong, a national hero. It is known for its immensity, its former wilderness and at the habitat of reeds.

In the last century, its swampy areas were bases of operations of such insurrection leaders as Thien Ho Duong, Commander Kieu, Truong Cong Dinh, scholar Nguyen Huu Huan, heroes who had written brilliant pages in the history of the struggle of Dong Thap Muoi against foreign aggression. Later in the war against the reconquest of the French, Dong Thap Muoi together with the rest of South Viet Nam continued that glorious tradition.

Over the last sixteen years, the people of Dong Thap Muoi represented by PLAF heroes Nguyen Minh Tua, Huynh Van Danh and Nguyen Thi Hanh and the late heroes Huynh Viet Thanh, Nguyen Van Be, Tran Thi Gam... have glorified that tradition with their revolutionary heroism.

South Viet Nam prides herself on the simple but poetic character of Dong Thap Muoi, on its toiling and most heroic people in their fight against the French aggressors yesterday and the Americans today.

In the yearly days of the August 1945 Revolution, the wind of freedom blew to that land teeming with eucalyptuses, white storks and fragrant lotuses, changing its appearance and giving its people the right to be masters of an independent and free country.

Since then the Dong Thap Muoi inhabitants have spared neither their energy and intelligence nor their sweat and blood to beautify their native land and turn it into a steel fortress in the people's war against foreign aggression.

After ousting the French from South Viet Nam fiendish, US imperialists instigated Ngo Dinh Diem to force the Dong Thap Muoi people to dig canals, build roads and parcel out the plains. They allowed the landlords to grab land from the peasants and ordered wicked thugs to ransack the people; they set up "prosperity zones", "agrotowns" and "strategic hamlets" to herd in them hundreds of thousands of plain dwellers; they coerced followers of various religious sects from Long Xuyen and Chau Doc and inhabitants from Quang Nam, Quang Ngai provinces (Central Viet Nam) to settle in that plain, in order to wipe out the forces of the resistance and do away with the influence of the Revolution. They wrought havoc on peaceful hamlets and burned down dwelling houses; puppet Ngo Dinh Diem dragged his guillotine everywhere in that immense area.

But nothing could destroy the resistance base set up in Dong Thap Muoi with the consent and protection of its people. The many canals crisscrossing it continued to carry fertilizing silt to its ricefields, which feed the fighters, worthy successors of Thien Ho Duong, Doc Binh Kieu, Truong Cong Dinh... In fact, the plain dwellers organized themselves into "self-defence units" to stay the hands of the enemy and protect their life. As soon as the alert was sounded, the inhabitants armed with picks, hoes, sticks or side-arms, stood ready to fight. Thus the first armed units were set up, and the revolutionary storm was rising everywhere in the Dong Thap Muoi plain.

In 1959 and 1960 when the concerted uprisings took place and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation was set up, a fresh wind swept Dong Thap Muoi, fanned up the hatred of its people for the enemy, urged them to take part in the new struggle. In the wake of Battalion No 307 operating in the first resistance war, Battalion No 582 was set up which later had the honour of bearing the name of "Hiron", in commemoration of the heroic battle waged on Hiron beach in Cuba.

Then, at Ap Bac, a small hamlet in Dong Thap Muoi, the "Hiron" Battalion thwarted the US "heliborne" and "armoured" tactics, heralding that guerilla warfare would be able to get the better of aggressive war of the US imperialists. The "Ap Bac victory" has become the standard-bearer, firing the PLAF throughout South Viet Nam to achieve greater feats.

Bearing in mind the example set by Dong Thap Muoi, the South Vietnamese people will not forget the policical actions carried out praiseworthy, courageously and skilfully by millions of women who have been deservedly awarded the "heroic, unyielding, faithful, resourceful" title by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

Formerly a graveyard of the French colonialists, Dong Thap Muoi has become now one of the US aggressors. Its green eucalyptuses and fragrant lotus flowers form an exalting background for the extraordinary exploits of its indomitable people.

THU HIEN and **TAM DUONG**

Greetings to the Viet Nam Fatherland Front 15th founding anniversary

THE Viet Nam Fatherland Front is fifteen years old on September 10, 1970. From the frontline, the South Vietnamese people address to their Northern kith and kin the assurances of their loyalty and their confidence in the final victory of their national salvation struggle.

The Viet Nam Fatherland Front was set up to strengthen the unity of the entire Vietnamese people, weld all social organizations, political parties, nationalities, religious communities, personalities, intellectuals and overseas Vietnamese into a solid front resolved to defeat the American aggressors and proceed toward the building of a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous Viet Nam. Heir to the glorious traditions of the Viet Minh League and the Lien Viet Front, the Viet Nam Fatherland Front has proved over the last fifteen years equal to its historical mission and made a worthy contribution to the resistance against US aggression and to national construction.

PRESIDENT Ho Chi Minh has said: "The North is the foundation, the root of our people's fighting forces. A solid house stands on a solid foundation. A solid tree stands on solid roots. In order to realize the Front's program we should reinforce the North in every field, we should make it strong and steady, push ahead continually rather than downgrade its construction." In implementation of the President's teachings, the VNFF mobilized the people in the North to heal war wounds and build socialism. The successes in economic construction made possible the gradual improvement of the people's material and cultural welfare, and at the same time generated enthusiasm and pride among our fellow-countrymen from North to South.

While our brothers and sisters were building the North into a strong rear base for the South, the American invaders launched a war of destruction to prevent their assistance to the revolution in the South. The Fatherland Front succeeded in galvanizing the people and armed forces who dealt due counter-blows at the aggressor, tackled economic and cultural tasks according to a new orientation and continued to discharge their obligations toward their Southern kith and kin. It played a major part in the strengthening of North-South solidarity ties under multifarious forms, most noteworthy among which was the establishment of relations of sworn-brotherhood between the provinces and cities of the two zones. The relationship between the rear base and the fighting front has therefore been ceaselessly reinforced over the years.

THE South Vietnamese people rate the wholehearted support and assistance of their Northern fellow-countrymen as an indispensable, decisive factor of the final victory of their combat for national salvation. It is their firm conviction that with the unity of the whole nation they will get the upper hand of the American aggressors, that South Viet Nam will be entirely liberated and that the two parts of their country will be eventually reunified.

President Ho Chi Minh has said: **"Unity, unity, great unity. Success, success, great success."**

Unity is the source of our people's strength, the key of their successes. We are immensely grateful to our great leader, the founder and leader of our National United Front. And in fulfilment of his earnest wish we shall bend our energies on the building of an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam, and ultimately achieving peaceful national reunification.

Relentless fighting...

(Continued from page 1)

It supplied the latter with lessons of paramount importance. It eloquently demonstrated the strength of their unity, and their inexhaustible revolutionary capabilities. It confirmed that a small people, ardently patriotic, resolved to liberate itself, and provided with a sound leadership, can overcome all difficulties and hardships and get the upper hand of any aggressor.

In the past quarter of a century, Nam Bo has been uninterruptedly fighting and going from one success to another. The lessons of its experience have been turned to account and enriched in the current resistance of the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces, which has proved devastating for the American aggressors and their hirelings, and remarkably and consistently successful.

For the South Vietnamese people, the past twenty-five years have been a period of sustained combat and continued success. They owe these achievements to the strength of their unity, to their indomitable fighting will and sound revolutionary line. They owe them to North-South solidarity, to the close connection between the rear base and the fighting front.

THE accomplishments of the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces are associated with the sympathy, support and ever growing, valuable and effective aid of their friends around the world, including Americans. The greater the successes we register, the more grateful we feel to the socialist countries and progressive people in all continents. We attach particular importance to the militant solidarity with the fraternal peoples of neighbouring Cambodia and Laos. We warmly welcome the splendid successes they and their liberation forces have achieved under the respective direction of the Khmer United National Front led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and the Lao Patriotic Front headed by Prince Souphanouvong. We regard their achievements as a potential source of inspiration for us, and pledge to fight on side by side with them against the US imperialists — the common enemy of the three peoples of Indochina and of humanity.

THOUGH they have been heavily losing in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, the US imperialists remain very stubborn, bellicose, fiendish and perfidious. They have been prolonging and stepping up the war to realize their neo-colonialist scheme in this part of the world, a fact that has stiffened more than ever before the determination of the South Vietnamese people to vanquish the US aggressors and their hirelings. If starting the first resistance with no other arms than bamboo spears, daggers and their unity and undauntedness, they finally won a glorious victory, now that they have at their disposal large and powerful forces, and are enjoying universal approbation and backing, they will certainly get the better of the American invaders.

SOUTH VIET NAM
STRUGGLES

(1) Declaration of Independence.
(2) Appeal on the outbreak of the nationwide war of resistance, December 20, 1946.

Drawing above:

US captured soldiers released by the PLAF

REPRESSION OF TOWNSFOLK STEPPED UP

REPRESSION of the mass movement in South Viet Nam urban centres has been intensified over the last period. Nguyen Van Thieu instructed "the military sectors to use armymen and policemen to restore order and security throughout South Viet Nam, including Saigon." *AFP* reported on September 7. Implementing this order, on August 30, 4 companies of MPs and hundreds of others hurled hundreds of tear grenades at students demonstrating in Saigon, Hue, Dalat... and manhandled them with bayonets and bludgeons. The demonstrators who returned to the Agricultural College were dispersed by 200 grenades tossed by grenade-throwers and many were injured. Among the students badly wounded was Huynh Tan Mam, President of the Saigon Students' General Association. 300 others were arrested and a number of Vietnamese and foreign pressmen were brutalized or apprehended.

At the police station of the First District of Saigon, the arrested students had to remain standing throughout the night because there was not enough room. Despite his serious condition, Huynh Tan Mam was subjected to repeated questionings. Because of poisoned drinking water many of the arrested were sick but received no medical care at the hospital. Previously, on August 29, two professors of Can Tho town were summoned before the "council of discipline" for having supported the actions of the students. Huynh Tan Mam and a number of students were brought to trial at the military tribunal for so-called "pro-Communist subversive activities."

Parallel with the crackdown on students, on September 3, a force strongest ever deployed "since Tet 1968" composed of military police and Ranger units were called in against street demonstrations of war invalids (*AFP*, Sept. 3). A number of disabled servicemen were injured. The following day about one thousand policemen and "Rangers" searched "Minh Mang village," the living quarters of the war invalids, killed or wounded 7 of them and arrested 80 others. Meanwhile, the Saigon puppet authorities gave orders to dismantle 800 houses of the ex-servicemen and other residents, making thousands of them homeless. On September 6, a strong police force raided the area of the HQ of the disabled ex-servicemen in Saigon, and apprehended many people.

Tran Van Hai, superintendent of the National Police, threatened to "kill," arrest, prosecute and sentence to "death" all those disabled servicemen who dared to publicly oppose the Saigon authorities.

But these savage police measures (policemen were ordered to shoot at demonstrators if necessary, *AFP*, Sept. 7), could not abate the hatred of townsfolk for the enemy. The terror in South Viet Nam towns only betrays the weakness of the puppet authorities. They are mistaken when they think that weapon can break the fighting spirit of the urban population. Their brutalities have instead welded them into a monolithic bloc in the struggle against the common enemy: the US aggressors and the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet clique.

VIET NAM ALLIANCE OF NATIONAL, DEMOCRATIC AND PEACE FORCES' DELEGATION VISITS THE SOVIET UNION

At the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, a Delegation of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces led byDr Trinh Dinh Thao, Chairman of the Alliance Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Council to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, visited the Soviet Union from August 26 to September 4, 1970.

The Delegation was met at the airport by A.V. Safromov, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, delegate to the Supreme Soviet; V.F. Stanis, Vice-Minister of Higher Education and Intermediate Vocational Schools, member of the Presidium of the Soviet Afro-Asian Committee; A.S. Zasokhov, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian Committee; G.M. Loksin, General Secretary of the Soviet Support Viet Nam Committee, together with a great number of officials of these Committees and newsmen.

Dang Quang Minh, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam and Nguyen Tho Chan, Ambassador of the DRVN to the Soviet Union were also present at the airport.

During its stay in the Soviet Union, the Delegation was cordially received by leaders of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

On August 31, 1970, the Delegation was welcomed to the Kremlin by Mrs. Y.S. Nasridinova, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In a friendly talk at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs on September 3, N.P. Firoubin, Soviet Vice-Minister said: "The Soviet Union will continue to support the South Vietnamese people's struggle against US aggression till total victory."

Earlier, on August 27, the Delegation was warmly cheered by delegates of social organizations at a rally held in Moscow in solidarity with Viet Nam. Opening the meeting, A.V. Safromov said: "The first visit to our country by envoys of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces is an important event in the development of friendship between our two peoples."

In his reply, Dr Trinh Dinh Thao, conveyed the greetings of militant solidarity of the South Vietnamese patriots to the Soviet people and sincerely thanked the Soviet people as well as progressive people in the world for the support given to their struggle against US imperialist aggression.

Cambodia: Dozen enemy battalions put out of action

According to preliminary reports by *AKI*, in close co-ordination with the guerillas, the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces wiped out and heavily trounced over ten enemy battalions, putting out of action thousands of Saigon puppet and Lon Nol troops.

In *Kompong Cham province*, from July 31 to August 7, the NLAF repeatedly attacked the enemy in Seun district town and its surroundings and at the same time intercepted enemy reinforcements, wiping out or heavily decimated 7 battalions of the Lon Nol army, killing or wounding thousands of enemy troops.

In *Kompong Thom province capital*, from July 31 to August 2, they launched an offensive on many important enemy positions there, putting out of action hundreds of Lon Nol troops and bringing down two jet planes.

In *Sangke Satop*, after being encircled by the NLAF, the whole enemy force in Thomo Keo sector, Kompong Chnnang province, fled toward Sangke Satop area.

From the night of August 3 to 4, the NLAF mounted violent attacks against the enemy forces in Sangke Satop, wiping out or capturing over 1,000 enemy troops. Over 1,000 guns of various kinds and a large quantity of military equipment were seized and the whole area was completely liberated.

During the last days of August, the NLAF again launched a series of attacks on enemy defence lines around Phnom Penh and along Highway 1. In their attacks on the enemy along Highway 1, the NLAF blew up the Neak Luong ferry, thus paralysing Saigon-Phnom Penh communication. On the defence line northeast of Phnom Penh, the NLAF overran enemy posts in Prek Taeak town some 14 km northeast of Phnom Penh and at the same time intercepted an enemy column of reinforcements. They sank or set ablaze 13 enemy vessels, killing or wounding hundreds of enemy.

Laos: Enemy troops wiped out in August

According to still incomplete figures, in the period under review, the Lao patriotic armed forces fought over 100 battles, big and small, put out of action over 800 enemy troops, seized or destroyed 640 guns of various kinds, 18 radio transmitters, blasted 2 war material depots, sank a combat launch and shot down 7 US aircraft.

The most striking feature is that from August 1st to 23, 1970, the patriotic armed forces in *Xieng Khoang province* launched repeated attacks on US-paid troops hiding in their lair in Sam Thong-Long Cheng, broke off an operation involving over 10 enemy battalions, including 4 battalions of Thai combat troops supported by US aircraft against Ban Na and Muong Pot areas, south of the Plain of Jars. The local patriots wiped out over 300 enemy troops, seized or destroyed over 400 guns of various kinds, shot down or destroyed on the ground 2 US aircraft.

In *Lower Laos*, the Lao patriots have fought back Saigon puppet units illegally operating in Dac Lang area (Saravane province) and attacked raiders in Muong Khong area (Siphandon province). As a result, 200 enemy troops were put out of action and a large quantity of weapons and other war material were captured or destroyed.

FULL SUPPORT TO MOZAMBIC PEOPLE'S JUST STRUGGLE

THE Mozambic people's armed struggle against the Portuguese colonialists is entering its 7th year.

Supported by the United States, West Germany and a number of countries in the NATO aggressive bloc, the Portuguese colonialists have been mounting frantic "sweeps" and wanton bombings against peaceful villages and civilians in the hope of stamping out their movement. But, contrary to their expectations, under the leadership of FRELIMO, the Mozambic people's armed forces, with only 250 fighters armed with rudimentary weapons at the outset, have rapidly grown up into an army of 10,000 with a fairly adequate equipment. They have fought thousands of battles, big and small, which have proved costly for the enemy. They are now controlling one-third of the national territory.

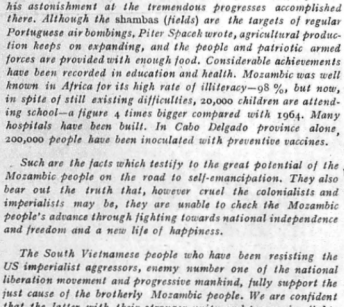
According to a Frelimo communique on July 28, 1970, in a short period between March and June 1970, they launched a series of devastating attacks, killing hundreds of Portuguese colonialist troops and local puppet mercenaries, downing 1 spy plane, putting out of commission 25 military vehicles and blowing up 5 bridges.

During the first days of May, the Portuguese colonialist troops with 35,000 infantries, 15,000 tons of war material, including airforce, navy, special forces, launched a series of devastating attacks into the liberated areas of Mozambic. However, they were sustained heavy losses: 211 soldiers were killed, and 5 aircraft shot down, including a jet-plane...

The people's front's power has been set up in many localities of the liberated areas. In an article carried in SECHABA in August 1970, Piter Spacek, a journalist of the German Democratic Republic, who had visited the Mozambic free zone, expressed his astonishment at the tremendous progresses accomplished there. Although the shambas *(fields) are the targets of regular Portuguese air bombings, Piter Spacek wrote, agricultural production keeps on expanding, and the people and patriotic armed forces are provided with enough food. Considerable achievements have been recorded in education and health. Mozambic was well known in Africa for its high rate of illiteracy—98 %, but now, in spite of still existing difficulties, 20,000 children are attending school—a figure 4 times bigger compared with 1964. Many hospitals have been built. In Cabo Delgado province alone, 200,000 people have been inoculated with preventive vaccines.*

Such are the facts which testify to the great potential of the Mozambic people on the road to self-emancipation. They also bear out the truth that, however cruel the colonialists and imperialists may be, they are unable to check the Mozambic people's advance through fighting towards national independence and freedom and a new life of happiness.

The South Vietnamese people who have been resisting the US imperialist aggressors, enemy number one of the national liberation movement and progressive mankind, fully support the just cause of the brotherly Mozambic people. We are confident that the latter with their stronger unity and persevering fight, and the sympathy and support of the world peoples, will win final victory. The Portuguese colonialists' fate like that all colonialists is marked by the stamp of failure.



A pause after a long day

SVNR Government Delegation Visits Tanzania

At the invitation of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, a delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam headed by Mme Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Dar Es-Salam on September 4, for a friendship visit to Tanzania.

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh and her party were met at the airport by Mr S. Mhando, Foreign Minister of the URT and many other officials of the Foreign Ministry; representatives of the Tanganyika African National Union; Ngombale Mwiru, General Secretary of the Youth Federation of the African National Union; and representatives of the Tanzanian Women's Federation and mass organizations.

Mr Do Hang, Chargé d'affaires a. i. of the RSVN, and Mr Le Thanh Tam, Ambassador of the DRVN as well as many foreign ambassadors and Chargés d'affaires a.i. to Tanzania were also present.

On September 6, Mme Nguyen Thi Binh was received by Mr Julius M. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The SVNR Foreign Minister conveyed the warm greetings of President Huynh Tan Phat of the PRG of the RSVN and President Nguyen Huu Tho of its Advisory Council and sincere thanks of the SVNR PRG and people to the Government and people of Tanzania for their strong support to the South Vietnamese people's just struggle against US imperialists for national salvation.

President J. Nyerere warmly welcomed the friendship visit of Mme Nguyen Thi Binh and expressed his belief in the fine development of the Viet Nam - Tanzania friendship.

President J. Nyerere affirmed that the presence of the SVNR PRG delegation at the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned countries in Lusaka is very necessary because the Vietnamese people, who have fought and are fighting persistently against colonialism, new and old, and imperialist aggression, are the symbol of a nation fighting for independence and freedom, and have done a valuable share to national liberation movements.

President Nyerere said that the Government and people of Tanzania as well as himself are determined to support the SVNR PRG delegation at the Lusaka Summit Conference, and consider it as their obligation.

S. Mhando, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the URT, on the same day, gave a dinner in honour of Mme Nguyen Thi Binh and the other members of the delegation.

Earlier, on September 5, URT Vice-President R. Kawawa had received Minister Nguyen Thi Binh. Mme Nguyen Thi Binh informed him of the SVN people's struggle situation and reaffirmed the position of the NFL and SVNR PRG on the solution to the South Viet Nam problem.

Vice-President R. Kawawa reiterated the full support of the Government and people of Tanzania to the South Viet Nam people's heroic struggle and declared his firm belief in their total victory.

in brief

+ US senator William Proxmire proposed on August 29 an amendment to the Bill on military expenditures recommending a cut in appropriations of American draftees to Indochina.

+ On August 30, the protest against US aggression in Indochina by more than one thousand Mexico-Americans in Los Angeles entered its second day while thousands of other Americans in Portland staged the "Victorious March for Viet Nam" against the US war of aggression.

+ Doctor Benjamin, a professor of Minnesota University, recently voiced a protest against US aggression in Viet Nam and pointed out that the Viet Nam war was a real calamity for the United States.

+ At the annual convention of the American Socialists' Organizations in Washington, the participants adopted without a voice of dissent a petition against the Viet Nam war.

+ "'Vietnamization of the war' is, in essence, a deeper and deeper US involvement in the Viet Nam war," stressed US Senator William Fulbright in a speech broadcast by *NBC* on August 31.

He declared that the US government must bear responsibility for the hitherto unprogress of the Paris Conference of Viet Nam.

+ On August 31, in the course of the presentation of credentials by the SVNR Ambassador, United Arab Republic President Nasser reiterated full support from the UAR Government and people to the South Vietnamese people's anti-US struggle.

+ American businessman R.G. Muncaster of Alabama was arrested by the US authorities on September 1st for opposing the use of enormous sums of money paid by the American people on the Viet Nam illegal war.

+ On September 4, Queensland university students mobbed the 1st secretary of the Saigon Embassy in Australia when he was giving a speech there. The students declared their support to the Vietnamese people's anti-US national salvation struggle.

+ Some 200 American war veterans just back from the Viet Nam battlefield and other soldiers displaying the "pull out US troops without delay from Indochina" slogan took part in the 4-day march (September 4—7 from Morristown to Walley Forg) against the Viet Nam war.

MINISTER NGUYEN THI BINH WARMLY ACCLAIMED AT LUSAKA CONFERENCE

FOREIGN Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, arrived in Lusaka on September 7 by special plane together with Tanzanian President J. Nyerere to attend the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations.

She was warmly welcomed by Simon M. Kapwepwe, Vice President of the Republic of Zambia, and many other high officials.

Diplomatic envoys accredited to Zambia were present at the airport.

The delegation of the PRG of the RSVN headed by Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh on September 10 attended the 3rd Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Nations as an official observer.

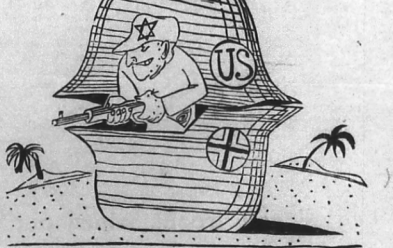
As it entered the meeting hall, the delegation was rousingly welcomed by many delegations and Heads of State and Government of various countries who took this opportunity to reaffirm their vigorous support to the Vietnamese people's resistance against US aggression, for national salvation. They also welcomed the diplomatic successes of the SVNR PRG

At the Conference, many delegations of Asian, African and Latin American countries strongly condemned the US aggression in South Viet Nam and the US war expansion to Laos and Cambodia. They highly praised the valiant struggle against US aggression, for national salvation of the South Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples and urged that the US withdraw all its troops from Indochina and let the peoples of the three Indochinese countries decide their own destiny.

The meeting hall burst into thunderous and prolonged applause as Minister Nguyen Thi Binh went over to the microphone to address the conference.

After expressing gratitude to the Heads of State and Governments and peoples of the non-aligned countries for their active support to the South Vietnamese people's just resistance, Minister Nguyen Thi Binh said: "The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the South Vietnamese people believe that in holding high the banner of struggle against imperialism, for independence, peace and neutrality, the 3rd Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Nations will make a valuable contribution to the struggle of the peoples of various countries for independence, democracy, peace and social progress and for co-operation in building an independent and prosperous economy.

At its closing session, the Lusaka conference adopted a resolution vehemently condemning the US aggression in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and demanding that the US withdraw all its troops from Indochina and respect the right of self-determination of the three peoples of Indochina.



Israel aggresser and his shell.
(from a foreign news paper)

SOUTH VIET NAM

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